ESTABLISHED 1860. Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligen-cer at 140 West Whitner Street, An-derson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SEMI-WEEKLY

and new addresses.

To insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a.m. this office.

The Intelligencer does not stop to count the cost when it comes to the circulation Department before 9 a.m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be grawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on applica-No tf advertising discontinued except on written order.

defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be re-

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any indi-vidual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY JUNE 25, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

THE PUBLIC INDEBTED.

Anderson people, that is, those who community, and especially the older ones, should feel indebted to Mrs. Louise Ayer Vandiver for the splendid work, "In Schoolroom Walls," which cial crime and laid a heavy tribute on appears in this issue of The Intelligencer.

The spirit that prompted the author of this article to prosecute the im- It is lawful to sell it, uncolored, if inmense amount of research work that ternal revenue tax of half a cent a was decessary to get the facts set forth in it and weave them in a most semble butter, the tax is raised to 10 absorbing and attractive manner, is cents a pound. The temptation is obpossessed by but few people. She has vious. It leads to coloring the "oleo" done that which, so far as we can learn, has never been attempted by cial product as real butter, whereby another person about here-compiled the dealer not only save the amount of an accurate and exhaustive history of the tax, but gets a higher price. schools and the movement for educa- At the same time, a fundamental intion in the city of Anderson. And she justice is worked on the public, even has done it splendidly. Had Mrs. Van- when no deception is practiced. There diver not performed this great task is a big demand for oleogargarine. It it is not likely that another would is a good, wholesome food product, in have attempted it, and a few years some respect superior to butter. The hence it would have been all but im- coloring matter makes it more pleaspossible for such a work to have been ing to the eye, and therefore more compiled had one desired to do so.

Those of the present generation who attended any of the old schools will heavy tax is removed. There is a find this article especially deightful, growing feeling that the surtax for the and doubtless they will wish to pre- colored product is unwarranted. Why serve copies of it among their most not abolish the arbitrary and restricttreasured possessions. Posterity will ing 10-cent tax, and let oleomargarine find in it much that should be of in- be sold as it used to be, at its normal terest and inspiring. There are na- market price, merely providing that tives of Anderson, pupils of these there shall be no concealment of its schools of bygone days, who have wan- real nature? dered afar and taken up their abode in other climes, who will delight in reading this interesting review of the old schools which they attended "back

proved in this article dates from that ne. How it was possible for the auor to get together all the data con land in this article, we do not know

eral months of arduous labor and pereverance of the rarest kind. It is splendidly done, as is everything of the kind undertaken by the author of

As for the part The Intelligencer akes in placing this commendable production before the public in printed form, that is inconsiderate. The intelligencer is proud of this excellent L. M. GLENN.... Editor and Manager work and pleased that the author has permitted this paper to place it before Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the of this length are rarely if ever seen in daily newspapers, but The Intelligencer feels that nothing more thoroughly enjoyable or readable could be he columns of any newspaper.

The Intelligencer did not hope to nake any money out of the publication One Year\$5.06 of this article. On the contrary, it used in the printing of it, to say noth-ing of the cost of composition, paper, realized fully before the first stick of The Intelligencer is delivered by type was set. As an accommodation Look at the printed label on your to those who might wish to preserve paper. The date thereon shows when papers containing this article or mail the subscription expires. Notice date them to friends at other places, The on label carefully, and if not correct intelligencer has had printed a limplease notify us at once.

Subscribers desiring the address of ited number of extra copies which their paper changed, will please state may be had for a nominal sum upon in their communication both the old application in person or by mail at

performance of an act calculated to contribute to the enlightenment and uplift of the people, and that view was in mind in the printing of the article, "In Schoolroom Walls," for, as the author well says in the closing sentence of her meritorious contribution to the literature of the community: 'Let the names of the noble teachers The Intelligencer will publish brief who have made our town a place of and rational letters on subjects of intelligence be preserved forever, for it general interest when they are accompanied by the names and advantaged it from ignorance and wickedmpanied by the names and ad-esses of the authors and are not of raised it from ignorance and wickedness to the heights and depths and widths reached by Science and Poetry and Music anl Literature and Art, a home for immortal sous."

THE OLEOMARGARINE SCANDAL.

The internal revenue department es timates that in the last thirteen years the government has been cheatd out of \$27,000,000 in oleomargarine taxes. The swindling has been practised by some 6,000 dealers, 42 of whom have been sent to prison for the offence Fair Sunday, except showers along since the beginning of the present

The violators of the law undoubtedly merited their punishment for cheating the government and taking advantage ere born and reared in this city and of honest competitors. But the very magnitude of this system of law-breaking seems due largely to the fact that the government has created an artifihonestry in a matter where concealment is easy.

> It is lawful to make oleomargarine. pound is paid. If it is colored to resurreptitiously, and selling the artifi-

palatable. It can be sold, colored, far cheaper than genuine butter, if the

Barren Hill Into Fruit Orchard.

The conversion of a barren hilltop into one of the best orchards in the home." It wil awaken memories that complished by an ingenious method flave lain dormant for years, and back of irrigation. For several years the to the scenes of childhood days will area has been considered practically worthless because of the absence of water upon it, while surrounding lands under irrigation were valued they were that taught, to romp once in some instances at more than \$1,more with the old boys and girls who
were their schoolmates and to live
the tract purchased it for a nominal
sum and then had constructed a large
water wheel, esual in height to that of Indicated in the heading of the article, it deals with all schools that flourished in Anderson between the years 1832 and the present. Beyond the years 1832 we have no reliable data of this nature, consequently the Leriod water its carried to the fluor with a triple part of the particle gates from that of the summit of the hill. Or each of the paddles of the wheel water troughs were attached in such a manner that as the wheel revolves water its carried to the fluor with the particle gates from that oving any other power than vided by the current of the the canal. In this manner

MR. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR

What a different appearance the cabinet presents this morning from that which it presented sixteen days ago; how much trimmer, smarter, more shipshape; how much less ragged looking, less untidy, with the But the impression of general sloppiness which it made was que almost entirely to the presence of one man, and yet how a single change has im-proved it and how business-like it The state department is no a depot for afds and fancies. A little leaven leavened the woole lump, and still does, but it is a different leaven now. The cabinet wore the face of Bryan then, it wears a Lansing-Garrison-Lane face now. The general sense of relief cannot be mis-

Mr. Lansing's appointment mends the second break in the cabinet. It is often the fact that a cabinet looks better at the end of an administra-tion than at the beginning. When an incoming president selects his cabi-net he may not be bound so much by political considerations nowadays as ne was in former times, but he cannot ignore them altogether. He takes office as the result of his party's victory, and if his administration is to be suscessful his first task is to keep his party harmonious and satbeen worked out and part of it enacted, he is no longer on trial and can better afford to please himself. It is not as it was in the old days, when each political unit claimed the right to name its man for office and the president had little to do but choose among them; but no president can afford wholly to ignore party considerations while his administration is still on the ways.

For this reason the break which esually comes in the cabinet often re-sults in its improvement. President McKinley's administration began with Sherman as secretary of state, ah old department.

that Mark Hanna might get his place in the senate; Alger as secretary of war, a purely political appointment Bliss as secretary of the interior, ap-pointed that New York might receive a consolation prize, since Illinois had the treasury department. It ended with the state department in the hands of John Hay, who stands in the very first rank of secretaries of state; the war department in those of Elihu Foot, who stands in a similar posi-tion among secretaries of war, and the anomalous New York appoint-ment to a department which colds for a man with knowledge of the needs of the west replaced by that of E. A. Fitchcock of Missouri, while Phi-

lander C. Knox, was attorney general. By 1898 Mr. McKinley was firmly in the saddle, and could choose men for their abilities alone; at the beginning he parceled out his cabinet among the men or factions with "claims." His cabinet was a wear Using at the outset, for it is always the two or three leading appointments that give tone, good c. bad, to the whole cabinet; it was a strong one

at the close.

In this case President Wilson has made amends for making the one appointment most obviously political. Presumably Mr. Burleson pointed in recognition of the claims of Texas, which had done so much for his nomination, and Mr. Daniels to recognize one of the chief party workers and the Bryan wing of the party. But Mr. Bryan was the chief example of a political appointment, and his position at the head of the cabinet gave his color to it. It is a different and unpretentious Lansing is at the head of it. The dilef change in the popular feeling is one of certainty; there is no longer that easy dread of what the secretary of state will do next, what nev. reak. gyration or trapeze performance is uso-mon-mon out top ponooi of or gone from the furniture of the state

THE CAPTURE OF LEMBERG.

(Chicago Tribune.)

With the fall of Lemberg all the results gained by the Russian offensive nave been lost. Galicia is regained for Austria-Hungary; Hungary is relieved from the threat of invasion and virtually nothing remains in Russian possession of the soil of the Teutonic empires. Naturally there is rejoicing n Berlin and Vienna. What the French have of Alsace is about all that the entente powers posses of their enemy's territory aside from colonial

It is presumed that a great force of Austrian and German troops now will be released for operations elsewhere against the French, British and Belgians on the west and the Italians, who may not have progressed far enough to have established suitable lines of defense against the veteran

The recovery of Galicia may be only an incident in the progress of the war, but it may prove to be a factor, probably not conclusive, but of andoubted seriousness. With what force is not known, the Germans have been acrely holding the French, who have been making progoress, but not rapid rogress, in a terrible siege warfare. They have not been able to interfere n behalf of their eastern ally with the effetiveness that the Russians interered in behalf of the rench early in the war, when the invasion of East russia relieved the pressure against the rench lines.

Petrograd now intimates that the French and British must pep the nemy engaged white Russian reorganization and reslupplying goes on. It s generally conceded that one cause for Russian reverses is to be found in lack of ammunition. The Russians evidently have kept their artillery safe in retreat, but they say that the question of ammunition must be solved before hey can be aggressive again.

France therefore must stand the major strain of what is to follow, and it s upon French endurance that the decision will depend, although Italy's participation in the war will divert armies which otherwise would have been used in the attempt to smother the French resistance.

Berlin's report is that the battle for Lemberg was "very severe," which night indicate terrible German and Austrian losses, but the entente powers hardly can count upon the possibility that the Germans and Austrians exnausted themselves in this Galician campaign.

For Russia the blow is discouraging, if not serious. What had been gained at the expense of many more than a million men and more than ten months' campaigning is gone and the effectiveness of the Russian armies is usly impaired by lack of emphics

PRESS COMMENT

At the Wrong End of the Line. (Greenwood Journal.)

It seems that the tax commission created under an act of the last seasion of the legislature to work out a plan for a just and equitable assessment of property for taxation has started at the wrong end of the line. Instead of inquiring into the returns of property that have long been ack-nowledged to be far below what they should have been placed at the commission has devoted its most serious attention to the people who are already paying more than their just proportion of the taxes. Instead of seeking to equalize, the effort seems to be to make the difference in returns only the greater and to lay on heavier and heavier where the burden should be lightened. This course instead of making matters better is making them worse and will tend to grave complications. We do not blame the banks and

other corporations for seeking re-dress and declaring that if necessary they will go into the courts. This should not be required of them and we hope that the commission will see Let it begin at the right end of the reated with just as much equity as ndividuals. They are not all soulsn as a great many think them to a. And even if they were that ould be no excuse for treating them

day constitute, in Caeir united action, such a study for the psychologist as is rarely presented. They are trying to justify all that may have been said of the sway of unreasoning pas-sion in Georgia by the people, in all parts of the country, who strove to gave eLo M. Frank from the gallows. The governor who, after a patient inv-stigation of the case, was com-pelled by ais conscience to commute Frank's sentence is hanged and burned in effigy as if he were a monst ous offender instead of a just and upright man who has dared to defy popular prejudice in the per-formance of his duty. Perhaps this subjugation of reason

to passion is not so uncommon as we would like to think. Similar mani-festations of the force of prejudice in defiance of judgment were to be noted in various parts of this country noted in various parts of this country
when the famous Sampson-Schley
case was an uppermost topic of discussion, during the preposterous
Cook-Peary controversy, and recently in New York when the case of
Brandt was fresh in the public mind.
In Georgia the people have spread
before them the governor's statement before them the governor's statemen of the Frank case from its begin ning, lucid and convincing, but it has the and correct where correction is ining, lucid and convincing, but it has most needed. Corporations should be failed to effect so far as many thou sailed to effect so far as many thou-sands of Georgians are concerned. Yet we must all admit that the Georgian is not a peculiar type, dif-fering at all in mentally from the rest of us. The disturbance does not call for denunciation, but for grave consideration from a psychologist point of view

subject for psychological study. (Baltimore Sun.) mum capacity.

"If it is the nation that demands their services, then it must be the native organizations; and it must be di-rectly to the nation that the service is paid. Control or compulsion can not be imposed upon their labor if there is any suspicion that the labor serves any private or particular interests. If we desire to mobilize in

fit nothing less than the nation." This appears to be what Lloyd-George has accomplished, and it has been a great personal triumph and a most valuable one for the British om-

No man in England has ever been more severely denounced in his time than David Lloyd-George. When he entered public life as an advocate of the workingman he was denounced as a firebrand. When he became a power in parliament the Conservatives called him a "cheap demagogue."

But it was not until he became chancellor of the exchequer that the

vials of wrath were literally poured upon him. There was no language strong enough to express the feeling strong enough to express the feelings of the Tories when he put into effect his pensions for the poor and aged, his insurance schemes and raised the income takes and death duties.

Two years ago he held undisputed the title of "the best-hated man 'u England." But when the crisis can a

it was the little Weishman who gevised the schemes to raise the enormous sums necessary to carry on the war. And when the allies were facing failure for lack of guns and ammuni-tion it was to bloyd-George that the empire looked to reet the emerg-

ncy. Denouncing Lloyd-George has ceased to be a favorite indoor sport in England. The British have made up their minds that he is a fellow who an be trusted.

Has Good Detton.

Wr. J. W. Babb o the Brushy
Creek section of the county was in
the city yesterday and called at The
intelligencer office and exhibited some

it's a sure thing that all of us are going to wear Palm Beach or some other heatproof suits this summer—yesterday's selling at this store prove it beyond every doubt-and there are good reasons for it, too.

Such suits as we are showing offer you the utmost in comfort, style and economy.

Palm Beach Suits \$7 to \$10.

Mohair Suits \$8.50 to \$12.50.

Tropical Suits \$5 to \$10.

A new showing of Wash Ties, attractive colors and extra quality, at \$25c. Regimental stripes and the popular polka dots in silks, 25 and 50 cents.



wives, sisters, and Georgia are in danger. Yet this juro frankly says that, after listening for three weeks to the evidence against Frank, on the first ballot in the jury room he cast his vote as "doubtful." Now he condemns the gov-ernor, who studied the records of the gase patiently and without prejudice many days, and made investigations the jurors had not made, because he, too, is doubtful of Frank's guilt. The governor was aware of the feeling against Frank in Georgia and dared against Frank in Georgia and dared who act according to his conscience. He was not, however, closeted with ten convinced jurors and one doubtful as himself while a prejudiced mob was waiting outside the court for the This juror himself is a fine

Lloyd-George and the Labor Unions.

David Lloyd-George, the new minister of munitions in the British cabinet, seems to have solved the difficulty that England has experienced since the beginning of the war in get-ting the arms factories and shipbuilding plants to producing at their maxi-

He has, it is reported, made a com pact with the trades' unions by which they agree to do their utmost to bring about the greatest efficiency in man-ufacturing war supplies, and in return the increased profits of the plants are to go the government and not to the

private owners.

Much has been said of the lack of patriotism of the British workmen. In defending them from such a charge Canon H. Scott Holland, a prominent London clergyman. recently said:

tion that makes its direct appeal to them through their own representadustry, we must mobilize it as a whole Labor will be ready enough to serve assured that its service goes to bene-

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY REACH YOUR HAND TO ME JAMES WHITCOME RILEY heach your hand to me, my friend, With its heartiest caress-Sometime there will come an end To its present faithfulness-Sometime I may ask in vain for the touch of it again, When between us land or sea Holds it ever back from me. Groping somewhere in the night,
It will seem to me as though
Just a touch, however light, Would make all the darkness day, And along some sunny way of Lead me through an April-shower Of my tears to this fair hour

EDITORIAL OF THE DAY

A Nw World Conscience. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Near approach of the peace meeting to be held at Philadelphia moves less definite program adopted there can succeed in enforcing peace than of whether the conscience of manking is whether the conscience of manking is not now quickened to the poly. of ceasing wars without compulsion. It is disheartening to some pacifists to find provision for an international armament made pert o fa peace program to be discussed by peace advocates. It is disheartening to them not because such a proposal indicates that peace advocates are themselves either insincere or impractical, but more for the reason that they are bobs practical and sincere in contemboth practical and sincere in contemplated coorf to preserve peace by fighting for it if necessary. Such a proposal may lead itself to ridicule, if lightly considered. But fully considered, it is seen to be wise with the wisdom of accumulated experience and in the hope of making the dominant conscience of a new world triumph over attention. of most stall held. There the common sense

But the hope of the future is the despair of the present. The great globe is growing smaller. We can now place our ear to the waters and hear the sounds of distant nations. In such an era as this, such a war as is now being wazed, with its daily in such an era as is now being wazed, with its daily as is now being wazed, with its daily accumulating horrors, its desocration of transfer to the second its desirection of transfer area long held as world 'telricome, its urea long held as world 'telricome, its ureal long held as world 'telricome, its ureal long held as world 'telricome, its hurling of death from under the way the earth, and harry

This conscience, to be effective, must be stronger than the hates of war have engendered among the combatants. We may proclaim a new age and think that what we preach is a new program, and, for that reason, to be universally recognized. But new program, and, for that reason, to be universally recognized. But tonscience alone car fred peoples from the thraildom of old hates and prejudices. The world will act only when it fully recognizes a new ideal, the attainment of which demands the exertion of all. Without such recognition there is small hope of faith of self-sacrifices, and of love transcending hate. Hall to the peace conference! It can do much. But the high hope of humanity is in a new world conscience springing out of urworld conscience springing out of un-

Color Lighting Makes Movies Realistic of most shall hold a fretful realm in aws."

a tramendous advantage. It can repel in a wealth of color with modern see in a wealth of tolor with modern ancilities for stage lighting it is ossible to produce almost any color effect to correspond with the atmosphere of a stene. On the ovid acreen there is space of this 1 like coloring—nothing but a monologous succession of black and white pictures. "A new method flow being tested in California gives every promise of all